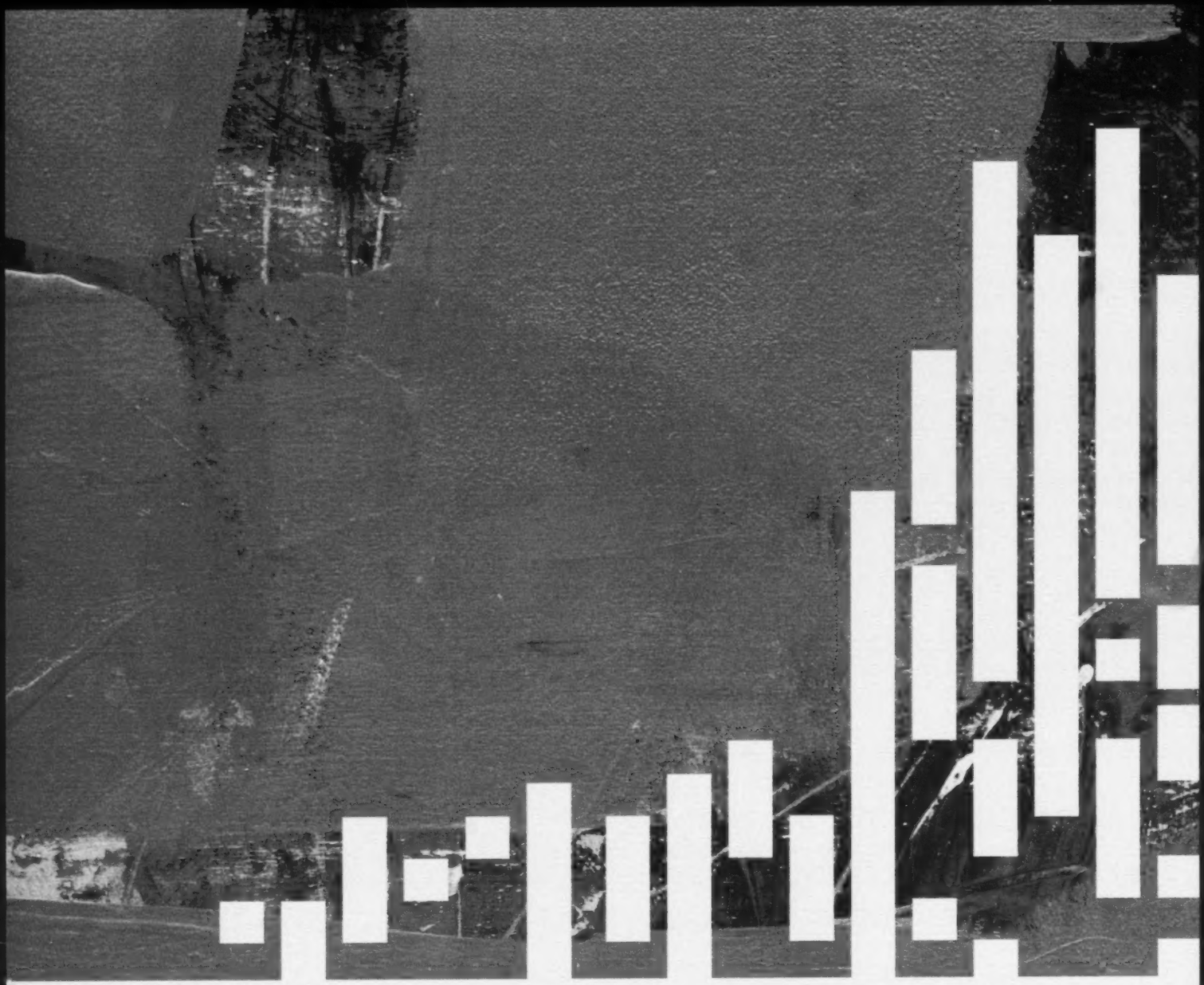


2010 Annual Alberta Regional Labour Market Review

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake • Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River
Edmonton • Red Deer • Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House
Calgary • Camrose-Drumheller • Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

Government of Alberta

Alberta: Overview

In 2010, Alberta's unemployment rate of 6.5% was the third lowest in Canada following Saskatchewan's 5.2% and Manitoba's 5.4%.

In 2010, Alberta had the highest employment and participation rates (see glossary of definitions) in Canada. The employment rate in Alberta of 68.1% was 6.5 percentage points higher than the national average. Alberta's participation rate of 72.9% was 5.9 percentage points higher than the Canadian average. Alberta's unemployment rate of 6.5% was lower than the national average by 1.5 percentage points and the third lowest in the country. At 5.2%, Saskatchewan had the lowest unemployment rate in the country followed by Manitoba with 5.4%. (See Figure 1)

Figure 1
Labour Force Statistics, Canada and Provinces, 2010

	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Canada	67.0%	61.6%	8.0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	59.9%	51.2%	14.4%
Prince Edward Island	67.9%	60.3%	11.2%
Nova Scotia	64.2%	58.2%	9.3%
New Brunswick	63.6%	57.7%	9.3%
Quebec	65.4%	60.2%	8.0%
Ontario	67.1%	61.3%	8.7%
Manitoba	69.6%	65.9%	5.4%
Saskatchewan	69.9%	66.3%	5.2%
Alberta	72.9%	68.1%	6.5%
British Columbia	65.5%	60.5%	7.6%

Source for charts: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Alberta had the highest participation rate among all provinces at 72.9%.

Alberta's labour force fell by 0.5%, or 10,000, between 2009 and 2010. The labour force in the Red Deer region saw the largest percentage decrease of 1.5%, while the Calgary region had the largest loss in number at 5,600. In 2010, the Edmonton and Calgary regions made up over 70% of Alberta's labour force. The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region was the only region to see an increase in the size of the labour force, up 3,500, an increase of 4.6% since 2009. (See Figure 2)

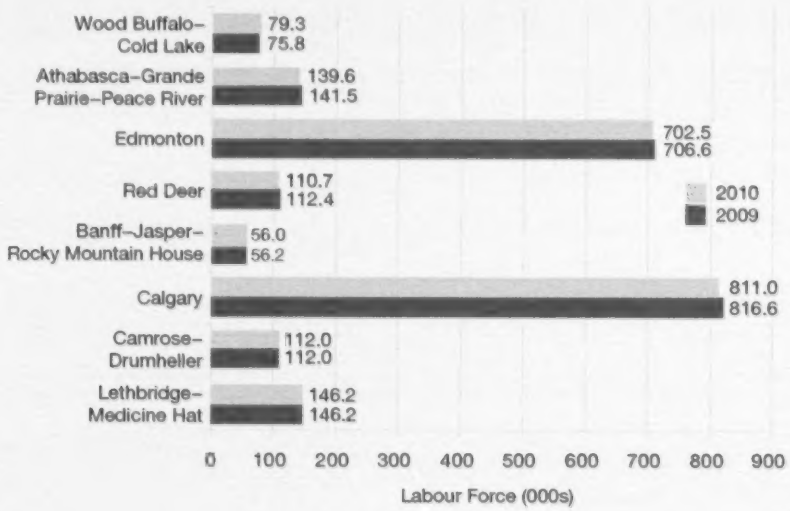
In 2010, employment in Alberta declined by 8,600 from a year earlier to 2,016,600. Employment declined in every region except in the Camrose-Drumheller and Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake regions where employment increased by 500 and 3,500 respectively. Of those regions that experienced employment loss, the Calgary region had the largest percentage loss at 1.0% and the largest loss in number, declining by 7,600. (See Figure 3)

Between 2009 and 2010, unemployment in Alberta fell by 1.0%, or 1,400. Unemployment fell in four regions in the province, remained unchanged in one, and increased in the remaining three. The largest increase in unemployment, 1,900, was in the Calgary region while the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region saw the largest decrease in unemployment with 1,600. (See Figure 4)

Alberta's unemployment rate fell from 6.6% in 2009 to 6.5% in 2010. Unemployment rates fell across a majority of the regions however, rates did stay above 5.0% except in the Camrose-Drumheller region.

The Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region had the highest and second highest unemployment rate in 2009 and 2010 respectively. The unemployment rate fell from 7.8% to 6.8% between these two years. The Red Deer region experienced the largest decrease in the unemployment rate, falling 1.2 percentage points to 6.2%. The Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region experienced the largest increase in the unemployment rate, rising 0.7 percentage points to 6.4%. The Camrose-Drumheller region had the lowest unemployment rate in 2010 at 4.8% while the Calgary region had the highest at 6.9%. (See Figure 5)

FIGURE 2
Labour Force, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2009 and 2010



Alberta had the highest employment rate in Canada at 68.1%.

Figure 3
Employment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2009 and 2010

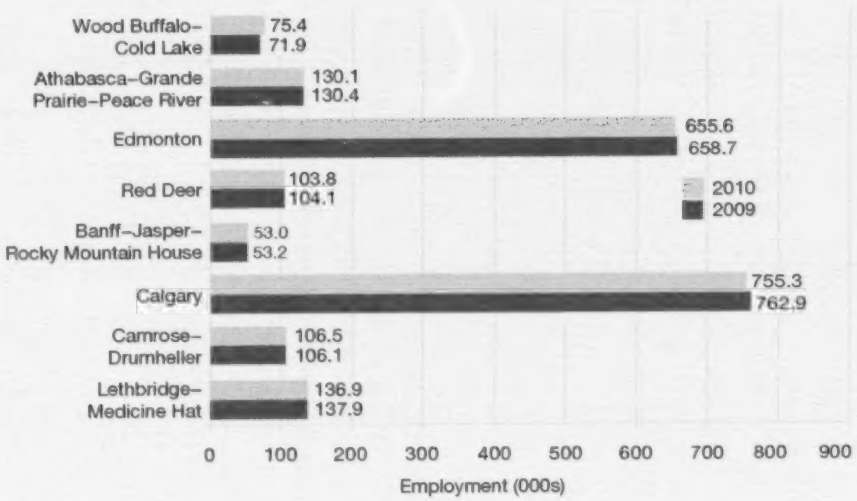


Figure 4
Unemployment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2009 and 2010

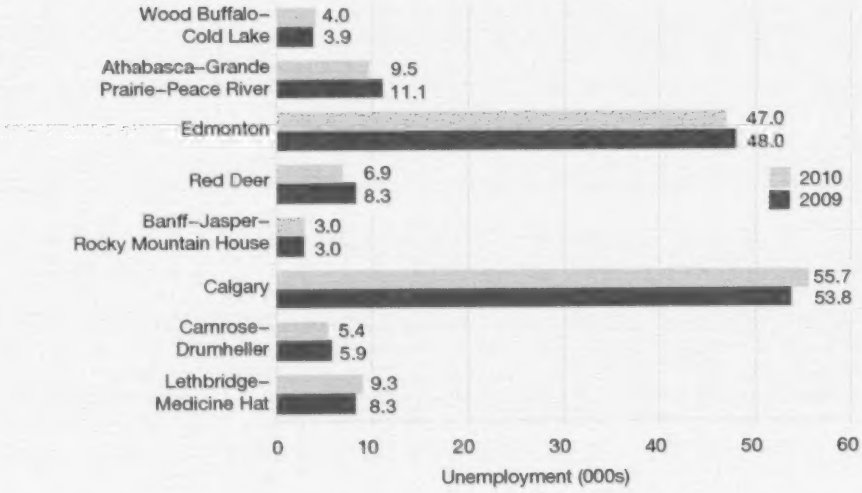
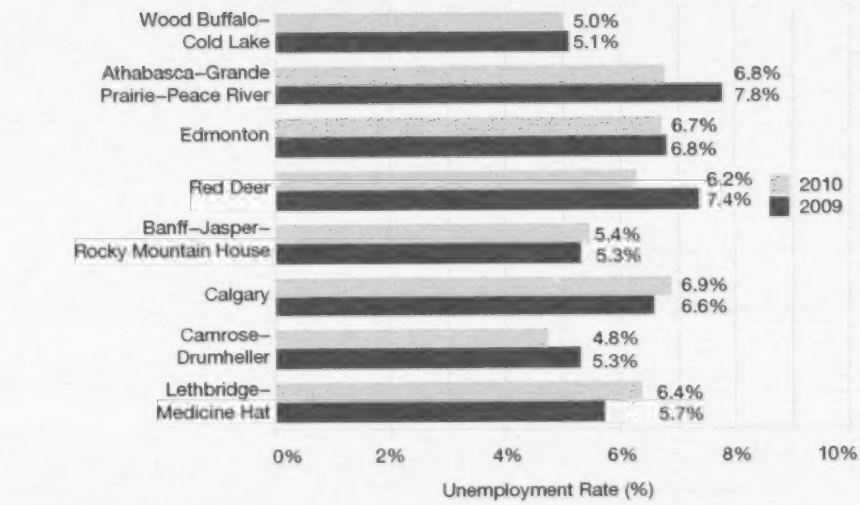


Figure 5
Unemployment Rate, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2009 and 2010



Source for charts: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake

In 2010, the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region had the highest participation rate among all regions at 79.4%.

The region's unemployment rate of 5.0% was the second lowest in the province after the Camrose-Drumheller region at 4.8%.

The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region saw a 4.6% increase in the labour force between 2009 and 2010. Employment in the region grew by 4.9% in 2010 compared to a year earlier. The participation rate rose to 79.4% in 2010, the highest in the province. Unemployment in the region increased 2.6%, from 3,900 in 2009 to 4,000 in 2010. (See Figure 6)

Figure 7 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region in 2009 and 2010. In 2009, the unemployment rate rose to 6.8% in April followed by a steady decline to 4.0% in November and December. In February 2010, the unemployment rate began to rise once again and reached a peak of 6.2% in September. By December 2010, the region's unemployment rate had declined to 4.8%.

The 2010 annual unemployment rate for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region was 5.0%, the second lowest of all the regions in Alberta following the Camrose-Drumheller region at 4.8%.

Figure 8 shows the change in industry employment between 2009 and 2010 in the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 1,300 in 2010, while employment in the Services-Producing industries increased by 4,700. The industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Business, Building and Other Support Services, up 1,400; Trade, up 1,300; and Accommodation and Food Services, up 1,000. The industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas and Other Services, each down 1,100; and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, down 100.

Figure 6
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2009	2010	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	97.0	99.9	3.0%
Labour Force (000s)	75.8	79.3	4.6%
Employment (000s)	71.9	75.4	4.9%
Unemployment (000s)	3.9	4.0	2.6%
Unemployment Rate	5.1%	5.0%	
Participation Rate	78.1%	79.4%	

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Business, Building and Other Support Services.

Figure 7
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2009-2010
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

Figure 8
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Employment by Industry

Industry*	2009	2010	Change from 2009
Accommodation and Food Services	4,100	5,100	1,000
Agriculture	1,900	**	**
Business, Building and Other Support Services	2,300	3,700	1,400
Construction	7,300	7,900	600
Educational Services	4,800	4,900	100
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	2,400	2,900	500
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	18,700	17,600	-1,100
Health Care and Social Assistance	4,700	5,500	800
Information, Culture and Recreation	**	1,500	**
Manufacturing	1,800	1,900	100
Other Services[1]	3,900	2,800	-1,100
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,800	2,700	-100
Public Administration	2,800	2,800	0
Trade	8,900	10,200	1,300
Transportation and Warehousing	3,700	4,100	400
Utilities	**	**	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

Source for charts: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River

Unemployment in the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region decreased by 14.4%, from 11,100 in 2009 to 9,500 in 2010.

The region's unemployment rate of 6.8% was the second highest in the province following the Calgary region at 6.9%.

In 2010, the labour force in the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region decreased by 1.3%, or 1,900. Employment decreased by 0.2% and unemployment decreased by 14.4%, or 1,600. During this period, the region's unemployment rate fell 1.0 percentage points to 6.8%. In 2010, the participation rate decreased to 73.6% from 74.8% in 2009. (See Figure 9)

Figure 10 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region in 2009 and 2010. The unemployment rate increased at the beginning of 2009, peaked at 9.1% in September, and remained relatively high for the remainder of the year. In May 2010, the unemployment rate began to gradually decline to a low of 5.3% in November.

The 2010 annual unemployment rate for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region was 6.8%, the second highest of all the regions in Alberta following the Calgary region at 6.9%.

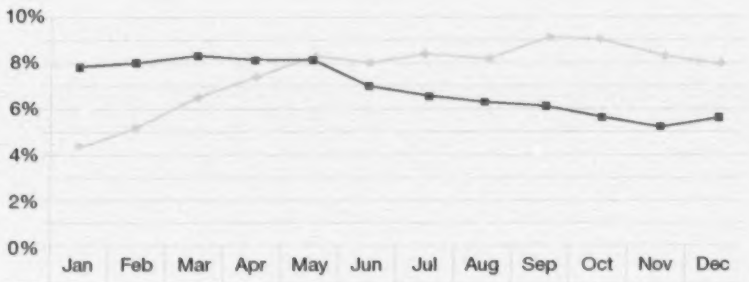
Figure 11 shows the change in industry employment between 2009 and 2010 in the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 4,700 in 2010, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 4,900. The industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas, up 1,800; Construction, up 1,700; and Public Administration, up 1,100. The industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Other Services, down 2,500; Transportation and Warehousing, down 1,400; and Educational Services, down 1,200.

Figure 9
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2009	2010	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	189.2	189.8	0.3%
Labour Force (000s)	141.5	139.6	-1.3%
Employment (000s)	130.4	130.1	-0.2%
Unemployment (000s)	11.1	9.5	-14.4%
Unemployment Rate	7.8%	6.8%	
Participation Rate	74.8%	73.6%	

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas.

Figure 10
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2009-2010
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2009	4.3%	5.4%	6.5%	7.4%	8.2%	8.0%	8.4%	8.2%	9.1%	9.0%	8.4%	7.9%
2010	7.9%	8.0%	8.4%	8.1%	8.1%	7.0%	6.6%	6.4%	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%	5.6%

Figure 11
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Employment by Industry

Industry*	2009	2010	Change from 2009
Accommodation and Food Services	8,200	8,400	200
Agriculture	6,900	7,500	600
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,000	3,400	400
Construction	13,100	14,800	1,700
Educational Services	8,900	7,700	-1,200
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,800	5,000	-800
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	14,100	15,900	1,800
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,400	12,400	0
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,700	2,600	-100
Manufacturing	7,700	8,100	400
Other Services[1]	8,800	6,300	-2,500
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,000	5,000	0
Public Administration	3,700	4,800	1,100
Trade	20,500	20,000	-500
Transportation and Warehousing	8,500	7,100	-1,400
Utilities	**	**	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

Source for charts: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Edmonton

Unemployment in the Edmonton region decreased 2.1%, from 48,000 in 2009 to 47,000 in 2010.

In 2010, the region had the second lowest participation rate among all regions at 71.3% following the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region at 67.3%.

The labour force in the Edmonton region decreased by 0.6%, from 706,600 in 2009 to 702,500 in 2010. In 2010, the participation rate was 71.3%, the second lowest of all the regions in Alberta following the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region at 67.3%. Between 2009 and 2010, employment decreased by 0.5%, or 3,100, and unemployment fell by 2.1%, or 1,000. The unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points, from 6.8% in 2009 to 6.7% in 2010. (See Figure 12)

Figure 13 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Edmonton region in 2009 and 2010. In 2009, Edmonton's unemployment rate steadily increased and peaked at 7.7% in September and October. In 2010, the unemployment rate rose to 7.8% in April and then steadily declined to a moderate 5.4% in December.

The 2010 annual unemployment rate for the Edmonton region was 6.7%, the third highest of all the regions in Alberta following the Calgary region at 6.9% and the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region at 6.8%.

Figure 14 shows the change in industry employment between 2009 and 2010 in the Edmonton region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 4,400 in 2010, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 7,500. The industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Construction, up 11,400; Health Care and Social Assistance, up 8,900; and Other Services, up 4,600. The industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Trade, down 9,500; Information, Culture and Recreation, down 6,500; and Public Administration, down 5,900.

Figure 12
Edmonton Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2009	2010	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	970.2	984.8	1.5%
Labour Force (000s)	706.6	702.5	-0.6%
Employment (000s)	658.7	655.6	-0.5%
Unemployment (000s)	48.0	47.0	-2.1%
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	6.7%	
Participation Rate	72.8%	71.3%	

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Construction.

Figure 13
Edmonton Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2009-2010
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

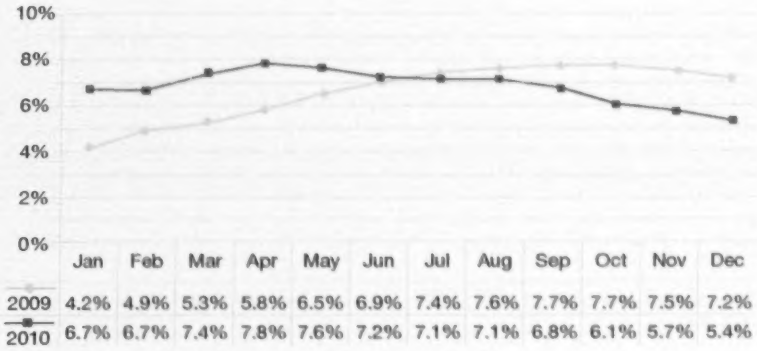


Figure 14
Edmonton Economic Region, Employment by Industry

Industry*	2009	2010	Change from 2009
Accommodation and Food Services	40,700	41,200	500
Agriculture	6,600	4,800	-1,800
Business, Building and Other Support Services	22,400	25,800	3,400
Construction	61,500	72,900	11,400
Educational Services	50,200	49,200	-1,000
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	37,700	33,400	-4,300
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	22,400	21,500	-900
Health Care and Social Assistance	70,500	79,400	8,900
Information, Culture and Recreation	29,800	23,300	-6,500
Manufacturing	44,600	40,500	-4,100
Other Services[1]	30,800	35,400	4,600
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	46,900	45,200	-1,700
Public Administration	43,500	37,600	-5,900
Trade	112,000	102,500	-9,500
Transportation and Warehousing	32,000	35,900	3,900
Utilities	7,100	7,000	-100

* *Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

Source for charts: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Red Deer

In 2010, the unemployment rate in the Red Deer region fell 1.2 percentage points to 6.2%.

Unemployment decreased by 16.9%, from 8,300 in 2009 to 6,900 in 2010.

The Red Deer region saw a 1.5% decrease in the labour force between 2009 and 2010. The participation rate fell 1.9 percentage points, from 74.6% in 2009 to 72.7% in 2010. Employment and unemployment decreased by 0.3% and 16.9% respectively in 2010. Red Deer's unemployment rate decreased 1.2 percentage points to 6.2% in 2010. (See Figure 15)

Figure 16 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Red Deer region in 2009 and 2010. Red Deer's unemployment rate increased slowly in 2009, reaching a high of 8.0% in September. In 2010, it continued to rise, peaking in May at 8.5% and then gradually declining over the rest of the year.

The 2010 annual unemployment rate for the Red Deer region was 6.2%, the fourth lowest of all the regions in Alberta following the Camrose-Drumheller region at 4.8%, the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region at 5.0%, and the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region at 5.4%.

Figure 17 shows the change in industry employment between 2009 and 2010 in the Red Deer region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 200 in 2010, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 500. Industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas, up 1,500; Health Care and Social Assistance, up 1,200; and Public Administration, up 1,100. Industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Trade, down 3,200; Other Services, down 1,800; and Transportation and Warehousing, down 900.

Figure 15
Red Deer Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2009	2010	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	150.6	152.3	1.1%
Labour Force (000s)	112.4	110.7	-1.5%
Employment (000s)	104.1	103.8	-0.3%
Unemployment (000s)	8.3	6.9	-16.9%
Unemployment Rate	7.4%	6.2%	
Participation Rate	74.6%	72.7%	

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas.

Figure 16
Red Deer Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2009-2010
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

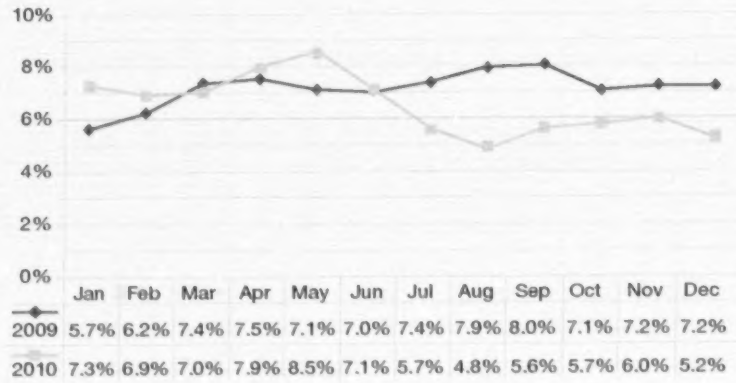


Figure 17
Red Deer Economic Region, Employment by Industry

Industry*	2009	2010	Change from 2009
Accommodation and Food Services	6,400	7,000	600
Agriculture	5,900	6,200	300
Business, Building and Other Support Services	2,700	2,800	100
Construction	10,800	10,300	-500
Educational Services	5,600	6,200	600
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,800	5,000	200
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	8,600	10,100	1,500
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,300	12,500	1,200
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,800	3,800	1,000
Manufacturing	6,600	5,800	-800
Other Services[1]	6,500	4,700	-1,800
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,400	5,100	700
Public Administration	3,900	5,000	1,100
Trade	18,200	15,000	-3,200
Transportation and Warehousing	4,500	3,600	-900
Utilities	**	**	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

Source for charts: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House

The region of Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House was the only region that recorded no change in unemployment between 2009 and 2010.

In 2010, the participation rate was the second highest in the province at 78.2% following the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region at 79.4%.

In 2010, the labour force and employment in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region decreased by 0.4% from the previous year. The participation rate of 78.2% was the second highest in the province following the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region at 79.4%. Between 2009 and 2010, unemployment remained unchanged and the region's unemployment rate increased 0.1 percentage points to 5.4%. (See Figure 18)

Figure 19 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region for 2009 and 2010. In 2009, the unemployment rate fluctuated around 5.0% with a low of 4.1% in January and a high of 6.1% in May. After rising towards the end of 2009, the unemployment rate fell and then rose again in 2010, peaking at 6.3% in November.

The 2010 annual unemployment rate for the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region was 5.4%, the third lowest of all the regions in Alberta following the Camrose-Drumheller region at 4.8% and the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region at 5.0%.

Figure 20 shows the change in industry employment between 2009 and 2010 in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region. In both the Goods and Services-Producing industries, employment decreased by 100 compared to a year earlier. The industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Trade, up 800; Educational Services, up 500; and Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas, up 300. The industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Accommodation and Food Services, down 1,500; and Construction, Manufacturing, and Other Services, each down 300.

Figure 18
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2009	2010	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	71.1	71.6	0.7%
Labour Force (000s)	56.2	56.0	-0.4%
Employment (000s)	53.2	53.0	-0.4%
Unemployment (000s)	3.0	3.0	0.0%
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	5.4%	
Participation Rate	79.0%	78.2%	

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Trade.

Figure 19
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2009-2010
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2009	4.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.7%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	4.9%	4.5%	4.3%	4.9%	5.7%
2010	6.1%	5.1%	4.7%	4.7%	5.4%	5.0%	5.0%	4.7%	5.4%	6.1%	6.3%	5.9%

Figure 20
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Employment by Industry

Industry*	2009	2010	Change from 2009
Accommodation and Food Services	12,100	10,600	-1,500
Agriculture	1,700	1,700	0
Business, Building and Other Support Services	**	**	**
Construction	4,900	4,600	-300
Educational Services	2,000	2,500	500
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	1,900	1,900	0
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	6,200	6,500	300
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,300	3,500	200
Information, Culture and Recreation	1,900	1,700	-200
Manufacturing	2,800	2,500	-300
Other Services[1]	2,600	2,300	-300
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,800	1,800	0
Public Administration	1,500	1,600	100
Trade	6,600	7,400	800
Transportation and Warehousing	2,400	2,400	0
Utilities	**	**	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

Source for charts: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Calgary

Unemployment in the Calgary region increased by 3.5%, from 53,800 in 2009 to 55,700 in 2010.

The 2010 annual unemployment rate of 6.9% was the highest in the province.

In 2010, the labour force in the Calgary region decreased by 0.7%, while employment decreased by 1.0%, or 7,600. The region's participation rate fell 2.0 percentage points to 74.4% in 2010. Unemployment increased by 3.5%, from 53,800 in 2009 to 55,700 in 2010. The unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage points to 6.9%. (See Figure 21)

Figure 22 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Calgary region in 2009 and 2010. In 2009, the unemployment rate increased from 4.2% in January to 7.1% in December. After peaking at 7.7% in May 2010, the unemployment rate began to decline to 5.9% by the end of the year.

The 2010 annual unemployment rate for the Calgary region was 6.9%, the highest of all the regions in Alberta.

Figure 23 shows the change in industry employment between 2009 and 2010 in the Calgary region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 800 compared to a year earlier, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 6,800. The industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Trade, up 6,500; Health Care and Social Assistance, up 5,500; and Manufacturing, up 2,900. The industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Accommodation and Food Services and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, each down 3,400; and Other Services, down 3,200.

Figure 21
Calgary Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2009	2010	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	1069.0	1089.8	1.9%
Labour Force (000s)	816.6	811.0	-0.7%
Employment (000s)	762.9	755.3	-1.0%
Unemployment (000s)	53.8	55.7	3.5%
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	6.9%	
Participation Rate	76.4%	74.4%	

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Trade.

Figure 22
Calgary Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2009-2010
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

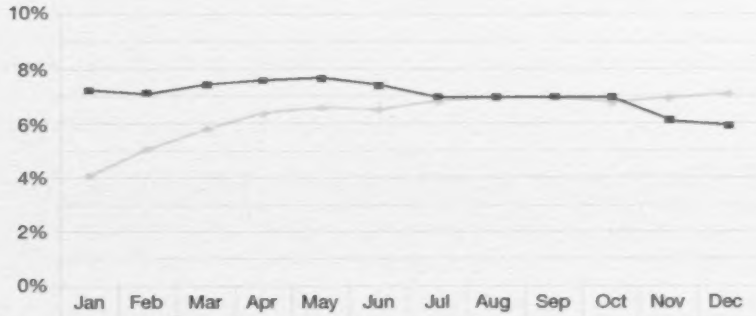


Figure 23
Calgary Economic Region, Employment by Industry

Industry*	2009	2010	Change from 2009
Accommodation and Food Services	43,700	40,300	-3,400
Agriculture	12,100	9,100	-3,000
Business, Building and Other Support Services	30,300	27,700	-2,600
Construction	72,900	75,400	2,500
Educational Services	44,800	44,600	-200
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	49,500	47,300	-2,200
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	50,600	50,100	-500
Health Care and Social Assistance	71,600	77,100	5,500
Information, Culture and Recreation	36,300	36,700	400
Manufacturing	46,600	49,500	2,900
Other Services[1]	37,400	34,200	-3,200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	83,800	80,400	-3,400
Public Administration	26,300	24,300	-2,000
Trade	104,700	111,200	6,500
Transportation and Warehousing	43,400	41,300	-2,100
Utilities	8,600	5,900	-2,700

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

Source for charts: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Camrose-Drumheller

Unemployment in the Camrose-Drumheller region decreased by 8.5%, from 5,900 in 2009 to 5,400 in 2010.

The 2010 annual unemployment rate of 4.8% was the lowest in the province.

In 2010, the labour force in the Camrose-Drumheller region remained unchanged, while employment increased by 0.5%, or 500. The participation rate for this region was 72.0% in 2010, down only 0.1 percentage points from the previous year. Unemployment was down 8.5%, or 500, and the unemployment rate decreased to 4.8%, down 0.5 percentage points from the previous year. (See Figure 24)

Figure 25 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Camrose-Drumheller region in 2009 and 2010. In 2009, the unemployment rate increased during the beginning of the year, peaked at 6.4% in September, and then declined near the end of the year. In 2010, the unemployment rate for this region fluctuated around 4.5%, peaking at 5.5% in April and November.

The 2010 annual unemployment rate for the Camrose-Drumheller region was 4.8%, the lowest of all the regions in Alberta.

Figure 26 shows the change in industry employment between 2009 and 2010 in the Camrose-Drumheller region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 900 compared to a year earlier, while employment in the Services-Producing industries increased by 1,400. Industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Health Care and Social Assistance, up 1,400; Public Administration, up 1,100; and Other Services, up 1,000. Industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Trade, down 2,000; Construction, down 1,300; and Transportation and Warehousing, down 500.

Figure 24
Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2009	2010	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	155.3	155.5	0.1%
Labour Force (000s)	112.0	112.0	0.0%
Employment (000s)	106.1	106.6	0.5%
Unemployment (000s)	5.9	5.4	-8.5%
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	4.8%	
Participation Rate	72.1%	72.0%	

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Health Care and Social Assistance.

Figure 25
Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2009-2010
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

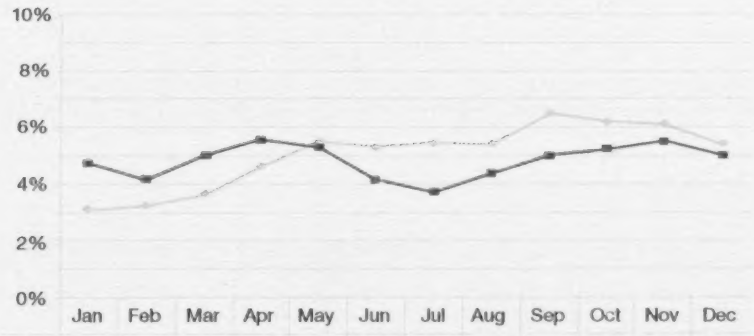


Figure 26
Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Employment by Industry

Industry*	2009	2010	Change from 2009
Accommodation and Food Services	4,700	4,800	100
Agriculture	11,700	11,400	-300
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,200	3,100	-100
Construction	10,000	8,700	-1,300
Educational Services	6,500	7,000	500
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,600	4,200	-400
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	11,300	11,600	300
Health Care and Social Assistance	10,800	12,200	1,400
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,900	2,700	-200
Manufacturing	4,000	4,200	200
Other Services[1]	4,500	5,500	1,000
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,600	4,100	500
Public Administration	3,500	4,600	1,100
Trade	18,800	16,800	-2,000
Transportation and Warehousing	4,800	4,300	-500
Utilities	**	1,500	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

Source for charts: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

Unemployment in the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region increased by 12.0%, from 8,300 in 2009 to 9,300 in 2010.

In 2010, the participation rate of 67.3% was the lowest in the province.

In 2010, the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region saw no change in the labour force but a 0.7% decrease in employment. During this time, the participation rate was 67.3%, the lowest of all economic regions in the province. In 2010, unemployment increased by 12.0%, or 1,000, and the unemployment rate increased 0.7 percentage points to 6.4%. (See Figure 27)

Figure 28 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region in 2009 and 2010. In 2009, unemployment rates in the region remained relatively stable at the beginning of the year but began to rise near the end of the year with a high of 6.9% in September. In 2010, the unemployment rate rose to 8.0% in May but then declined to 4.3% in December.

The 2010 annual unemployment rate for the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region was 6.4%, the fourth highest of all the regions in Alberta following the Calgary region at 6.9%, the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region at 6.8%, and the Edmonton region at 6.7%.

Figure 29 shows the change in industry employment between 2009 and 2010 in the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 3,100 compared to a year earlier, while employment in the Services-Producing industries increased by 2,100. Industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Trade, up 3,300; and Business, Building and Other Support Services, Manufacturing, and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, each up 1,600. Industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Educational Services, down 4,000; Construction, down 3,600; and Accommodation and Food Services and Agriculture, each down 1,500.

Figure 27
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2009	2010	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	215.5	217.2	0.8%
Labour Force (000s)	146.2	146.2	0.0%
Employment (000s)	137.9	136.9	-0.7%
Unemployment (000s)	8.3	9.3	12.0%
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	6.4%	
Participation Rate	67.8%	67.3%	

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Trade.

Figure 28
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2009-2010
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

Figure 29
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Employment by Industry

Industry*	2009	2010	Change from 2009
Accommodation and Food Services	9,300	7,800	-1,500
Agriculture	6,800	5,300	-1,500
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,100	4,700	1,600
Construction	15,400	11,800	-3,600
Educational Services	11,300	7,300	-4,000
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,100	5,700	600
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	9,900	10,500	600
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,400	16,700	-700
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,300	4,600	1,300
Manufacturing	10,400	12,000	1,600
Other Services[1]	7,900	7,200	-700
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,000	6,600	1,600
Public Administration	5,100	6,200	1,100
Trade	19,500	22,800	3,300
Transportation and Warehousing	6,700	6,200	-500
Utilities	1,500	**	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*
*** Insufficient data*

Source for charts: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Glossary of Definition

Employed People: People who, during the reference week:

a. did any work for pay or for profit in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice;

b. were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Employment Rate: Refers to the number of people employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Goods-Producing Industries: The following industries are included within this category: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil, and Gas; Manufacturing; Agriculture; Construction; and Utilities.

Labour Force: Refers to people who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday).

Participation Rate: Refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Services-Producing Industries: The following industries are included within this category: Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing; Transportation and Warehousing; Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services; Information, Culture, and Recreation; Business, Building, and Other Support Services; Public Administration; Health Care and Social Assistance; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Trades (retail and wholesale); and Educational Services.

Working-Age Population: People 15 years of age and over except people living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Unemployed People: People who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday), were without paid work or without self-employment work, were available for work and either:

a. had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or

b. were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or

c. had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment Rate: Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday).

[1] *This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.*

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- Monthly Alberta Labour Force Statistics Highlights and Packages
- Alberta's Occupational Demand and Supply Outlook
- Alberta Labour Force Profiles
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